EUROPE.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

England Still Excited Over Mr. Sumner's Argument.

Present Condition of the British Army.

THE APPROACHING FRENCH ELECTIONS

Cunard steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, from Liverpool May 8, via Queenstown the 9th, and the Hamburg steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, from Hamburg May 5, and Havre the 5th, arrived here yesterday. They bring details of

our cable telegrams up to dates of sailing.

The monthly return of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, just published, shows a notable decrease in the issue

An extensive robbery of arms has taken place in

Important Fenian documents have been found on a tenant farmer named John Ross, who was arrested at Skeen, county Sligo, Ireland.

The employes of the Hotel de Ville, Paris, are or

night during the time of the elections. Disturbances caused by soldlers are now so frenent in Paris that the public demand that they

deprived of their side-arms when off duty. Baron Ferdinand Swit has just been tried at Venice for an outrage on religion and the propagation of scenticism by an article published in the Ragione, and in which he attacked the sacraments of the eucharist and baptism. He has been condemned to

two months' imprisonment and 600 francs fine. The workmen of Marseilles have written a letter Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in which they express deep regret at his appearing as a candidate in the coming elections. The letter was presented to him at his hotel by a deputation, accompanied by about

The new Paris journal, La Rappel, which has just been brought out by Victor Hugo's sons has already incurred the displeasure of the French government, the second number having been seized for an article it contained by M. Henri Rochefort.

The Cretan chiefs concerned in the late insurrecere released from prison on the 6th instant.

The Paris Patris has received information from Hague that satisfaction is felt there with the re suit of the recent negotiations between France and about to possess of sending direct trains from Paris to Amsterdam. The works by which the Dutch line will be connected with the Belgian are proceeding

The New Free Press publishes a letter from the editor of the Austrian Military Magazine as a preliminary yet authentic explanation of the circum-stances surrounding the recent publication of a despatch of Count Bismarck, sent in cipher from Nicolsburg to the Russian Ambassador in Paris on June 29, 1:66. The letter states that this document was not made public by order of Count Beust, but by the Commander-in-Chief of the army, to whom a copy taken from the original telegram during on through the Austrian lines had been

A Paris correspondent draws attention to the fact that although Paris returns only nine members there re no fewer than eleven hundred candidates in the field, with every prospect of the number greatly increasing in a few days. The explanation is that an elector is forbidden by law to attend any electoral meeting out of the district in which he votes. In the case of candidates, however, this prohibition is set aside. Hence the number of candidates who have suddenly come orward in Paris, most of whom, it may be ass ..., are merely electors intent upon evading the law.

The Al-bama Claims-The Momentous Ques tion - The English Army - Its Present Strength-How Disposed-Ireland no Longe Supplying Recruits-Can England Go to LONDON, May 8, 1869.

and and the United States are not unlikely to be teresting for those on the western side of the Atlantic to know exactly what is the real strength of the forces, by land and by sea, that the British government has at its disposal. Upon the exact-ness of the statements which I will give you your readers may rely. Whether the conclusions I draw from the facts before me are just, those who understand the value of our defences are as competent, or land, unfortunately for us, the vast majority of men know so little, or care so little, respecting the rea strength of our army and navy that it is only when public press what we really have at our disposal. Bull pays for what he believes-or what others believe for him-to be an army and a navy of sufficient numbers and of good enough discipline to repel any invader, and even to make war on a small but respectable scale upon any other nation. Every ten or fifteen years he wakes up to find that he is under the greatest possible delusion; and never was a country in a more complete mystification than England now is as to the strength of her forces, for which she pays so much. Let us first begin by looking at the state of

whereas we pay £15,139,379 (or say, in round num-14.116 horses, the French pay over £:00,000 less money for an army of 430,000 men, a reserve of 150,000 men and 105,000 horses. This of itself would be bad enough. But when, as I shall prove to you presently, for this enormous outlay we are quite defencejess, and our best military engineers admit that a foreign army landed in England could of the very centre and heart of the empire, you will upon, either in our regulars, our militia or our volunteers. Far be it from me to say that our re-gelar army is inefficient. I believe that, taking into consideration its pancity of numbers, it is the finest and best disciplined force in Europe. But its strength is a mere nothing. particularly at the present day, when modern warfare demands that vast bodies of men should be massed together, and that, without a large batcher's bill, even the most complete victory

is hardly worth baving.

On paper the English army looks magnificent.

Two regiments of life guards, one of horse guards, seven of dragoon guards, twenty-one of hussars and langers, three of foot guards, 100 regiments of infantry, three of West Indian corps, one of Ceylon rifles and one o Cape mounted rifles, make up together an army of which even a first class European Power need not be ashamed. But all these magnificent numbers form really one large sham. Our so-called numbers form really one large sham. Our so-called regiments are, with certain exceptions, mere battarions. A French or Prussian regiment is made up of three or four battarions, each battarion numbering 400 or 500 or 600 men. Our English regiments conducted by the conduction of the

which is just the strength of a French or Prussian regiment.
But, to enter more into details, let me give you some idea of how the English army is composed and how it is disposed of throughout the world. You will then be able to judge as to whether we could spare any, and, if any, now many, men for any unexpected war, whether oftensive or defensive.
Our infantry of the line—which, as in all armies, is the real working force of our land forces—consists of 109 regiments. Of these twenty-five regiments

have second battailons and two have each four battailons, each beat made acts 140 battailons, each beat in field. To these must be added seven battailons of guards, making, a total of some 5,000 men; so that the whole of the regular infantry. guards and line included, and the included of some men; so that the whole of the regular infantry. guards and line included want, that when you were the control of the

the old flint musket as the weapon with which to arm their froops.

Your readers will, I trust, be good enough to look upon this letter as merely a preface or preliminary chapter to the account I am going to give them of our English army, navy and fortified places. By the next mail I hope to enter into more details. Let me conclude, in order to show that I am not singular in my opinion respecting the present condition of our army, by quoting the words of Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, an engineer officer, who began his military career sixty-two years ago, and who has fought against almost every foe that England has had during that period. Sir John is justly regarded throughout England as the greatest authority in all matters connected with his branch of the service, and here is an extract from a letter he wrote to the Times a few days ago:—

I fully believe that we could not go to war at present with

wrote to the Times a few days ago:—
I fully believe that we could not go to war at present with any of the great Powers without being subjected to humiliations and losses which the high spirit of this country would not brook for a moment, and of which the consequences would fail chiefly upon the unfortunate generals who happened to be in high command at the commencement of hostitites. To provide for such an event what is clearly required its some means, without unduly burdening the context, of increasing our means of defence when war troke out, that we should not be exposed to sudden danger.

The Comments of the English Press on the

Alabama Claims.

The Saturday Review of the 8th devotes h two column editorial to the relations between England and America at the present moment, as reflected by Mr. Sumner's speech:-

and America at the present moment, as redected by Mr. Sumner's speech:—

The menacing language of Mr. Sumner, who is unanimously accepted as the exponent of American policy, renders it necessary eximly to consider the contingency of a runture with the United States. *

* The power of the United States to innice exceptional injury on England begins and enos with Canada and the West Indian colonies. The islands would probably be defensible, though in some instances they might be exposed to danger; and perhaps it might not be impossible to hold Nova Scotia. Vancouver's Island and British Columbia are within easy reach of Sas Francisco, which will in a few weeks be connected with the Atlantic ports by railroad. It would be impossible to offer any resistance on the Pacific scaboard; and the only question as to the principal part of the Dominion would relate to the disposition of the colonists themselves. If their undoubted repugnance to annexation were strong enough to induce them to defend their independence with vigor, it would be the plain duty of England to devote all her resources to their aid. It is true that a population of four unitions, supported by all the available force which could be detached from England, must ultimately succumb to the unscruptious efforts of an enemy numbering thirty-five millions; but it is doubtful whether the American people would persist in a profligate enterprise when it became fully evident that success was only to be scrapulous efforts of an enemy numbering thirty-five millions; but it is doubtful whether the American people would persist in a prodigate enterprise when it became fully evident that success was only to be attained by conquest. In the war with the Southern confederacy the national conscience was satisfied at first with the duty of preserving national unity, and afterwards with the emancipation of the negroes; but an invasion of Canada must be consciously undertaken in the exclusive pursuit of revenge and ambition. American statesmen would probably sooner or later reflect on the inconvenience of having an injured and disaffected race at the northern as well as the southern extremity of the federal territories. It is impossible to form a confident judgment beforehand either of Canadian resolution of of American policy. It is only certain that aggression on English rights will be neither costless nor bloodiess, unless indeed the character of the nation has rapidly degenerated with the change in the spirit of its institutions. It has not been generally found that democracy, with all its defects, has tended to spiritless repudiation of burdensome rights and duties. In such a quarrel there will be no moral uncertainty, as the aggressor will be wholly and wilfully in the wrong. Mr. Sumner's ungenerons quotations from the speeches of Mr. Cooden, Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster imply an erroneous belief that ardent sympathy with America involves disloyaity to England. He will be disappointed if he hopes that, should he force on a war, he will be added by a disaffected faction.

The London Spectator once more enters the breech, and in a editorial, evidently written with care.

The London Spectator once more enters the breech, and in an editorial, evidently written with care, expresses regret for that miscarriage of English law which led to the escape of the Alabama. That was a miscarriage, says the Spectator, and a precedent of evil omen, and, having thus acknowledged the evil, all that remained was for the government to pay for such part of the lesses caused by this act of negligence (that is, as regards the individual depredations of the Alabama herself) as could not be fairly ascribed to the negligence of the American navy in watching for the Alabama, or even, to stretch a point, for all the losses caused by that ship, but not for those of any of her consorts. The argument of the Spectator continues in this strain for some length.

nary claims of Senator Sumner, with the following conclusion:

We are responsible for the sins of our government, of which, however, no section of our people believes the early and not premature acknowledgment of the belligerent rights of the South to have been one. We are no more responsible for the sins of individuals among our people than are the United States for those who have sympathized with and erged on the Fenian movement. And before we could be compelled to admit what no fragment of the people believes to be true, and to act upon the admission, the resources of an empire, probably now as rich as America because unexhausted by any recent conflict, much more concentrated, far readier for a great struggle than the United States, nearly if not quite as populous, and containing a much larger class available for the army and navy without draining away the springs of wealth than the United States, would have to be used and exhausted—with what result neither party would be wise in attempting to predict. A huger and more fearful calamity to the world at large it is impossible to conceive than such a war—except the calamity, which would be greater still, of the loss of self-respect and the respect of other nations which would be involved in such an event as any mean submission on the part of England to an act or vulgar and ostentatious intimidation by another Power. We do not write this because we in the least believe that there is as false an opinion prevalent in America as to what might be extorted from us by a threatening diplomacy as there was in England nine years ago as to what Southern diplomacy of very much the same kind could extort from the North. It is important that this error of American opinion should be rectified, or it may lead the President into steps from which he cannot draw back without a loss of self-respect to America, and the inevitable issue of which, therefore, would be the most fearful event of our century—a flerce and prolonged war, waged not for a principle, between races of equal po

fort from the manner in which the American gov ernment is practically treating the Cuban insur

* * * American Alabamas are almost openly fitted out for Cuba at the precise moment when the Americans are demanding from England damages to be counted by scores of millions sterling for the depredations of a cruiser which we perhaps even strained the law in endeavoring to detain, and the American administration practically recognizes the belitgerency of the nameless and purposeless Cuban insurgents, at the very time when it affirms that England can never make sufficient atonement for recognizing the beligerency of a Power which possessed a capital, regular and long settled governments, distinct interests, and an undoubted military strength wherewith to maintain them. True it is that after the indulgence—nay, almost the encouragement—which Mr. Johnson's government bestowed upon the Fenian ravagers of Canada and invaders of Ireland, we did not need anything to furnish us with an effective trapacous against the United States by which to meet their charges of faiture to maintain neutrality. But the action, or rather inaction, of the Washington government in the Cuban affair, furnishes a still more striking instance of the extent to which enlightened and reasonable men can forget both consistency and the obligations of public law when passions or amplitude desires are roused.

The Weekly Register, a Catholic paper, re-

The Weekly Register, a Catholic paper, reviews the difficulty in an off-hand manner, and speaks in a tone that cannot be very highly relished in England. The article in the Register proposes to deal with the question as it is, and not reop

deal with the question as it is, and not reopen the question as to whether the federals or Confederates were in the right, and to which side it was the duty of England to lean.

The real explanation of our conduct, says the Register, in the matter we hold to be this:—That no matter in what country rebellion rises, England sides with that rebellion, and shows her sympathies with the rebels. If, during the civil war in America, sides could have been changed, as in a game of cricket—If the Confederates had been the established government of the country and the federals had risen against that government—our sympathies would have been with the North and not with the possible that the government of Rome was in the hands of a secular power, and the clerical authority, headed by the Pope, was to rebel against that power, England to—a man would be Papistical and Catholic in her sympathes. Thus, and only thus, can we account for the mania which possessed almost every man and nearly every newspaper a few years ago. We had not then had—and it is to be hoped that we never shall have—occasion to feel what it is for a so-called friendly nation to help as far as possible a revoit against the constituted authorities of the land. If Ireland was intered authorities. and it is to be hoped that we never shall have—occasion to feel what it is for a so-called friendly nation to help as far as possible a revolt against the constituted authorities of the land. If Ireland was in open rebellion, and if the American government at once declared the Irish to have all the rights of beliegerents; if piratical cruisers manned by Americans and sailing under the Irish flag, but which had never anchored in Irish waters, were looked upon as regular men-of-war, although they did nothing but prey upon our commerce upon the high seas; if we and our merchants lost millions by the culpable negligence of the American government; then, and only then, would we fully uncerstand what we did to loster the distike and hatred of America, which has now attained its head, and which constitutes our present most serious American difficulty.

But it is useless to look to the past. Let the dead bury their dead. The question now is how is this difficulty to be overcome? What are we to pay for the bygone pleasure of subbing America when she was at her weakest? There can be no doubt but the present crists is one of no mere child's play. In this the correspondent of every paper, to say nothing of every private letter from the States, full yoncurs. The Pall Mall Gazette, for instance, is a paper that all throughout the conflict favored the South, and still continues to do so. Yet how does its American correspondent write, and that correspondents take their views from the papers they work for is well known:—

Our people have not (writes this correspondent) forgotten that, when our enemy was at our throat and our life seemed

an wounds—that hurts us.

Here is a brief but true statement of the case; and, as the same authority states, "Mr. Sumner's speech has been well received by the country as a good expression of the prevalent feeling on the subject." What that speech was all readers of the daily papers must know full well. The question remains, how are we to get out of the difficulty we have got into?

The Relations Between England and America The following letter has been addressed by Mr Goldwin Smith to the editor of the London Beekive:-Goldwin Smith to the editor of the London Bechive:—
Sir.—The information respecting the prospects of English emigration, which I was requested to procure, had been collected to the best of my ability, and I was about to send it for publication in your columns; but the speech of Mr. Summer has had so great an effect in reviving American hostility in England, and the continuance of friendly relations between the two countries appears at this moment to be in such peril, that I fear the promoters and organizers of English emigration cannot for the present prudently turn their thoughts in this direction.

Judging from what I know of the general temper of the American people, and from the language respecting Mr. Summer's speech which I hear held in conversation, I should say there would be no rupture; but, at the same time I hold myself prepared for a turn of affairs which would oblige English residents to leave this country. Yours, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Confederate Government and Its Agents.

The Liverpool papers of the 6th inst. contained the following:—

Vice Chancellor James had before him yesterday morning the case of the United States of America vs. McRae, in which the government of the United States called upon Mr. Colin J. McRae, who, during the American civil war, was the agent in England of the Confederate government for large quantities of goods and money, which, it was said, had been sent to him by the Confederate government, and were in his possession on the conclusion of the war. Counsel for Mr. McRae said that this suit was founded on the hallucination that large sums of money were in the hands of the Confederate agents in this country at the time of the dissolution of the Confederate government. Every line and syllable of the correspondence between the government and its agents breathed the utmost desperation as to means. The correspondence ind not show that Mr. McRae had in a solitary instance received a remittance from America. He was sent to this country simply to carry on negotiations for a loan of £3,000,000 to the Confederate government, and to see that interest was paid to the contractors of the loan in accordance with warrants issued by the Confederate Secretary to the Treasury. As the correspondence showed that at the conclusion of the war Mr. McRae had not in his possession any property belonging to the Confederate government, it would be lide for the court to order accounts to be taken which would involve a cost of between £2,000 and £3,000. Sir R. Palmer and Mr. Wickens were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. E. Kay, Mr. Martin and Mr. Benjamin for the defendant. The Vice Chancellor said that with reference to the main question in the suit—namely, whether any money or goods of the plaintiff, and Mr. E. E. Kay, Mr. Martin and Mr. Benjamin for the defendant. The Vice Chancellor said that with reference to the main question in the suit—namely, whether any money or goods of the plaintiff as case, therefore, in the judgment of the Court, wholly failed, and the bill must be d

FRANCE.

The Approaching Elections-Views of a Can-

didate.
The following excellent letter has been addressed by Prevost Paradol to the electors of Nantes. The writer has been invited once to become a candidate, and on the occasion of the second request by his townsmen he expressed himself, in acceptation of

townsmen he expressed himself, in acceptation of the invitation to represent the city:

There is one question which rises above all others, and which calls for immediate solution. Every effort made by France since 1739 has been with the object of destroying personal government or of prevention its return. It is true that our ardeal and confiding country may have been mistaken as to the means of accomplishing that noble work, but it has been for the last eighty years the reason and hears of France, and the confidence of the last eighty years the reason and hears of France, and the state of the personal government is to-day standing in the missi of us. Berech of parliamentary guissanding in the missi of us. Berech of parliamentary guis-

gantees, which the republic and the monarchy had both consecrated, we are neither our masters in war nor in peace
Our luterests have suffered thereby, as you are aware, bu
our honor has suffered still more. If this situation continue
aix years longer, not only shall we expose ourselves to gravperis, but we shall not each per from the greatest of all; ou
national pride will be drained dry, and we shall come to estatem ourselves. May electors, whatever be their persona preferences, not lose eight of this danger. Among the candi dates presented to them let them avoid those who, however honorable they be, have personal government inscribed of their colors. As for myself, should I be elected to represen you, is shall continue to place the struggle against persona government in the first rank of my duries, and its idual down fall in our country will always be my dearest hope.

M. Emile Ollivier publishes the following letter,

ddressed to M. Bancel, in the Liberté of the evening

of May 4:—
MONSIER—1,075 electors of the third circumscription of Paris, whose names I do not know, have proposed you as a candidate against me on the ground that I have proved myself "unworthy" of the condence of democracy. You have accepted this offer. In so doing you have taken upon yourself to reproduce in my presence and to justify the accusation of "unworthiness" which is the reason for your candidature. I hereby publicly call upon you to fulfil this engagement. Send me two of your friends to confer with two of mine. They together will select a large place for meeting, name a president, and engage shorthand writers. When these preliminaries have been arranged we will both present ourselves the preliminaries have been arranged we will both present ourselves the preliminaries have been arranged we will both present ourselves and support your allegation of my unworthiness. I will answer. Our speeches will be reported, and the nast day Paris and France may pronounce between me and you. I beg you to excuse me for writing to you through a newspaper, as I do not know your address. Accept my salutations, 2c.

28 Rue Sant Guillaume, Paris. 29 Rue Saint Guillaume, Paris.

The challenge to an oratorical duel, as proposed by M. Olitvier, has been declined by M. Bancel.

the following comments on the above topic:-

the following comments on the above topic:—

The interminable affair of the Alabama still keeps the public mind in suspense in England; and the highly irritating tenor of certain American journals cannot fail, in the long run, to set the public feeling on edge. However pacific may be the temper of our neighbors, however they may be disposed to avoid a conflict that would ential serious trouble upon their commercial interests, it must be borne in mind that reserve and prudence have their limits. In one word, it cannot be said that England fears a warr with the linited States, although she endeavors, in every way compatible with the honor of a great nation, to avoid it.

The Times takes up the more than violent speeches that have been uttered in Congress and the Senate at Washington, tending to prove that nothing but a war à outrance with Great Britain can solve the difficulty, unless she agrees to relinquish Canada to the United States. The city organ suggests that these speeches must not be considered serious. It cannot, however, be doubted that they will cause an irritating impression with our neighbors.

The Austro-Hungarian Union and the German

The Austro-Hungarian Union and the German Press.

The union between Austria and Hungary is becoming closer. The government of Vienna has shown a careful consideration for Hungarian susceptibility, and at the present day the greatest condidence subsists between the empire and the kingdom. This intimacy seems to be displeasing to Prussia. The North German Gazette would apparently be giad to see a divergence between Vienna and Pesth, and it therefore endeavors to sow discord between the two Ministries. The Pesth Lloyd replies to the Prussian journal in remarkably clear language. It says:—

The Hungarian Ministry is satisfied with the share of the

The Festi Naplo expresses the same idea in a leading article. In the opinion of that journal the contract which attaches Hungary to the throne of the Hapsburg dynasty is definitely concluded. The last elections, it says, have proved the fact, and the majority commanded by the Deak party in the Due of Pesth is, it thinks, a sure guarantee of the truth of its assection.

GERMANY.

The Fusion of North and South Germany. The Constitutionnel of Paris of the 6th states tha the fusion of South Germany with the Confederation of the North becomes less probable every day. A of the North becomes less probable every day. A combigation of this nature may indeed have been proposed to the former, and the Baden government, more disposed than the population of that country to yield to Prussian influence, may possibly have consented to make itself a medium for the realization of such a project; but neither Bavaria nor Wurfemberg would consent to a measure calculated to place them, even though indirectly, under Prussian control. The old German mintary commission is indeed an effect institution.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Revision of the Act of Union.

The two Chambers of the Swedish Diet have just discussed the royal proposition relative to the revision of the Act of Union between Sweden and Norway. This suggestion was intended to realize the diea, constantly pursued by King Charles, of drawing closer the ues which unite the two Scandinavian kingdoms and to assimilate their legislation, the differences of which are essential, from a political point of view. Norway, enjoying democratic institutions and an almost absolute autonomy, experiences, as may be conceived, the greatest repugnance to sacrifice the slightest portion of her privileges for a union the advantages of which do not appear very clear. In Sweden, for other reasons, the proposition also encounters a persistent opposition. In the Upper Chamber the committee enarged with the examination of the affair advocated the postponement of the question as involving a reform of the fundamental law, and that course, in spite of the instances of the government, was adouted by a larger majority. The laws of the constraint of the control of the instances of the government, was adouted by a larger majority. was adopted by a large majority. The Lower Cham-ber pronounced still more emphatically in the same sense. The matter is, therefore, put off till the Diet of 1870, but it will certainly be again postponed, be-cause it cannot be considered by the Norwegian Storthing till 1871 (the annual meeting of that Assembly then commencing), and the decision has been adopted to treat the question simultaneously in bota countries.

THE LOSS OF THE BRIG ONAHA.

Particulars of the Disaster-Statement of the Captain—Names of Those Lost. KEY WEST, Fia., May 12, 1869.

The survivors of the crew of the brig Omaha, John coothaker, master, from Key West bound to Pensacola, which was lost on the 1st inst., have arrived here. The following is Captain Toothaker's state ment of the disaster:-

o'clock Thursday morning, April 29, with a fine breeze from the south-southeast and pleasant weather. The weather continued fair and the wind light, and nothing special happened until the morn-ing of the lat of May, when the wind began to freshen. At half-past seven o'clock furled royal and gaff topsail. At half-past eight the weathe had a slight appearance of being squally. Called all hands to shorten sail. I did not at that rain squall, but commenced taking in sail, clewedup fore topgallantsali and hauted down the main top mast staysall. At a quarter to nine o'clock was struck by the most terrific squall or tornado I ever experienced. I immediately let go the fore topsail and main halyards. Both sails came down, but immediately went to pieces. In the meantime the main topsail and foresail got aback and gave the vessel a violent sternway. She soon fell off and the foresail and had got one clew haused up when another fearful gust of wind struck the vessel and foresail and had got one clew hauled up when another fearful gust of wind struck the vessel and threw her on her beam ends, when she immediately turned keel up. When we endeavored to save our selves by clinging to the channels we were washed off several times. Every few minutes some one would be washed off and drowned. The vessel remained in this position about an hour and a haif, when she gradually turned on her beam ends, and I found but two seamen on the wreck with me. I saw Mr. Jones, the second mate, on the yawi boat, which was bottom up, about eighty yards from us. The boat drifted to windward until nearly out of sight, when Mr. Jones succeeded in getting the boat on her bottom, and after much hard labor brought her along side the wreck. The boat was badly stove on both sides, one gunwale had been torn off and she was rull of water. The estimated latitude at this time was 26 degrees 30 minutes and longitude 83 degrees 40 minutes. Rain began to fail during the squall and continued failing at intervals throughout the day. The full force of the squall lasted about an hour. At about five P. M. saw a brig steering to the southeast. She came near enough for us to see her hull, but she did not notice us.

On Sunday, May 2, at sunrise, saw a bark steering to the southeast. She came near enough for us to see her hull, but she did not notice us. During the day we succeeded in picking up some boxes of canned meast and vegetables, which had floated out of the hold. On Sunday night the sea was very rough and we were near being washed off the wreck several times, and lost most of the provisions we had picked up. We had no water, and suncred extremely from thirst; and at night we surfered very much from the coldness of the air, for we were wet all the time and very scantily clothed. The clothing we had on at the time of the squall was mostly thrown off to enable us to reach the wreck after being washed at the time of the squall was mostly thrown off to enable us to reach the wreck after being washed at the time of the s

enable us to reach the wreck after being washed away.

On Monday, May 3, the wind began to moderate during the forenoon, and the sea getting smooth we managed to get the boat on the wreck and to patch her with canvas; and about six o'clock we put off from the wreck, with only a few cans of meat and no water, to try to reach the coast, then estimated at seventy-five miles distant. We had one

Senter the parts of the parts o